§ 170.32

[61 FR 16215, Apr. 12, 1996]

§170.32 Schedule of fees for health and safety, and safeguards inspections for materials licenses.

Materials licensees shall pay inspection fees as set forth in §170.31.

[53 FR 52652, Dec. 29, 1988]

ENFORCEMENT

§170.41 Failure by applicant or licensee to pay prescribed fees.

In any case where the Commission finds that an applicant or a licensee has failed to pay a prescribed fee required in this part, the Commission will not process any application and may suspend or revoke any license or approval issued to the applicant or licensee or may issue an order with respect to licensed activities as the Commission determines to be appropriate or necessary in order to carry out the provisions of this part, parts 30, 32 through 35, 40, 50, 61, 70, 71, 72, and 73 of this chapter, and of the Act.

[49 FR 21309, May 21, 1984]

§170.51 Right to review and appeal of prescribed fees.

All debtors' requests for review of the fees assessed and appeal or disagreement with the prescribed fee (staff hours and contractual) must be submitted in accordance with the provisions of 10 CFR 15.31, "Disputed Debts," of this title.

[49 FR 21309, May 21, 1984; 49 FR 24113, June 12, 1984]

PART 171—ANNUAL FEES FOR REACTOR OPERATING LICENSES, AND FUEL CYCLE LICENSES AND MATERIALS LICENSES, INCLUDING HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF COMPLIANCE, REGISTRATIONS, AND QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM APPROVALS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES LICENSED BY NRC

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- 171.17 Proration.
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- 171.21 [Reserved]
- 171.23 Enforcement.
- 171.25 Collection, interest, penalties, and administrative costs.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 7601, Pub. L. 99-272, 100 Stat. 146, as amended by sec. 5601, Pub. L. 100-203, 101 Stat. 1330, as amended by sec. 3201, Pub. L. 101-239, 103 Stat. 2106 as amended by sec. 6101, Pub. L. 101-508, 104 Stat. 1388 (42 U.S.C. 2213); sec. 301, Pub. L. 92-314, 86 Stat. 222 (42 U.S.C. 2201(w)); sec. 201, 88 Stat. 1242 as amended (42 U.S.C. 5841); sec. 2903, Pub. L. 102-486, 106 Stat. 3125 (42 U.S.C. 2214 note).

SOURCE: 51 FR 33230, Sept. 18, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

§171.1 Purpose.

The regulations in this part set out the annual fees charged to persons who hold licenses, Certificates of Compliance, sealed source and device registrations, and quality assurance program approvals issued by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, including licenses, registrations, approvals, and certificates issued to a Government agency.

[56 FR 31504, July 10, 1991]

§171.3 Scope.

The regulations in this part apply to any person holding an operating license for a power reactor, test reactor or research reactor issued under part 50 of this chapter. These regulations also apply to any person holding a materials license as defined in this part, a Certificate of Compliance, a sealed source or device registration, a quality assurance program approval, and to a Government agency as defined in this part.

[56 FR 31505, July 10, 1991]

§171.5 Definitions.

Budget means the funds appropriated by Congress for the NRC for each fiscal year, and if that appropriation is not passed on or before September 1 for that fiscal year, the funds most recently appropriated by Congress for the most recent fiscal year.

Budget Authority means the authority, in the form of appropriations, provided by law and becoming available during the year, to enter into obligations that will result in immediate or future outlays involving Federal government funds. The appropriation is an authorization by an Act of Congress that permits the NRC to incur obligations and to make payments out of the Treasury for specified purposes. Fees assessed pursuant to Public Law 101-508 are based on NRC budget authority.

Byproduct Material means any radioactive material (except special nuclear material) yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material.

Certificate Holder means a person who holds a certificate of compliance, or other package approval issued by the Commission.

Commission means the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission or its duly authorized representatives.

Federal fiscal year means a year that begins on October 1 of each calendar year and ends on September 30 of the following calendar year. Federal fiscal years are identified by the year in which they end (e.g., fiscal year 1987 begins in 1986 and ends in 1987).

Government Agency means any executive department, commission, independent establishment, corporation, wholly or partly owned by the United States of America which is an instrumentality of the United States, or any board, bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administration, or other establishment in the executive branch of the government.

High Enriched Uranium Fuel means uranium enriched to 20 percent or greater in the isotope uranium-235.

Low Enriched Uranium Fuel means uranium enriched below 20 percent in the isotope uranium—235.

Materials License means a license, certificate, approval, registration, or

other form of permission issued by the NRC pursuant to the regulations in 10 CFR parts 30, 32 through 36, 39, 40, 61, 70, 71 and 72.

Nonprofit educational institution means a public or nonprofit educational institution whose primary function is education, whose programs are accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, who is legally authorized to provide a program of organized instruction or study, who provides an educational program for which it awards academic degrees, and whose educational programs are available to the public.

Nuclear reactor means an apparatus, other than an atomic weapon, used to sustain fission in a self-supporting chain reaction.

Operating license means having a license issued pursuant to §50.57 of this chapter. It does not include licenses that only authorize possession of special nuclear material after the Commission has received a request from the licensee to amend its licensee to permanently withdraw its authority to operate or the Commission has permanently revoked such authority.

Overhead and General and Administrative costs means:

- (1) The Government benefits for each employee such as leave and holidays, retirement and disability benefits, health and life insurance costs, and social security costs;
 - (2) Travel costs;
- (3) Direct overhead, e.g., supervision and support staff that directly support the NRC safety mission areas (administrative support costs, e.g., rental of space, equipment, telecommunications and supplies); and
- (4) Indirect costs that would include, but not be limited to, NRC central policy direction, legal and executive management services for the Commission and special and independent reviews, investigations, and enforcement and appraisal of NRC programs and operations.

Some of the organizations included are the Commissioners, Secretary, Executive Director for Operations, General Counsel, Government and Public Affairs (except for international safety and safeguards programs), Inspector General, Investigations, Enforcement,